

ACORN



The Cover

The Fones/Dann House, Demorestville, Prince Edward County, c. 1841
from the Eric Arthur Collection, Ontario Archives.

The cover photograph beautifully illustrates the historical value of the late Eric Arthur's collection of photographs and measured drawings now kept in the Provincial Archives. Although the house pictured still stands on 'Broadway' in the tiny hamlet of Demorestville, it has lost much of its detail. Professor Arthur's photo, taken in 1930, is the only accurate record of the building before the removal of its elegant window — and doorcases and other refined features.

The house can be attributed to a local carpenter named Daniel Fones, who built three Greek-inspired 'temple houses' in Demorestville, all of which are included in the Eric Arthur collection.

ERIC ARTHUR MEMORIAL FUND

The establishment of the trust fund commemorating the late Eric Arthur will reward students in architectural and related schools for their measured drawings of old Ontario buildings. The trust, and the current appeal for funds, seem most appropriate, especially in light of Professor Arthur's very useful survey of the province's buildings starting in the 1930s, which was largely carried out by his students at the time. The photographs and drawings, now housed in the Maps and Pictures section of the Ontario Archives in Toronto, cover hundreds of remarkable early buildings in every corner of the province, quite an accomplishment for a man who never learned to drive a car! Many of the buildings, catalogued by county, have been lost or mutilated in the last fifty years, making Arthur's survey an invaluable historical record as well as, perhaps, the inspiration for future restoration.

The collection has proven very helpful to the Historical and Architectural Survey of Prince Edward County (HASPE), with about three dozen ex-

amples represented. In addition to the more palatial historical landmarks, such as the County Courthouse (1834), Arthur was careful to include a number of less well known structures that demonstrate regional characteristics and peculiarities of county architecture. He was particularly intrigued by the village of Demorestville, whose buildings showed an unusual and sophisticated Greek influence, as evidenced by the 'temple houses' illustrated here and on the cover. The fortunes of Demorestville waned as nearby Picton grew and as a result all seven of the buildings in Arthur's survey have been demolished or significantly altered.

No doubt the drawings and photographs produced by today's students will be equally useful to researchers in the future. This is why your support of the Eric Arthur Memorial Fund is so important. Donations can be made payable to the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc. at 191 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9. Please mark your contribution "Eric Arthur Memorial Fund". A receipt for income tax purposes will be forwarded upon request.
T.C.



Another of the "temple houses", Demorestville, Prince Edward county, taken in 1930, since demolished.
Eric Arthur Collection, Ontario Archives

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SPRING 1984

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc. R Newsletter

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The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.

A society incorporated in 1933 for the preservation of the best examples of the architecture of the province, and for the protection of its places of natural beauty.

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EDITORIAL

How It Should Be

In his address to the members at the Annual General meeting last November, Mr. Anthony Adamson, a founding member of the Conservancy, spoke as one who had been in 'at the beginning'. He stated that the founders had visualized a group which would become a National Trust for Ontario modelled on the English pattern. This had not happened. There were several reasons, some very obvious: we were in a depression, and we didn't have hundreds of years-old castles to preserve. There were other reasons. From his talk, one fact stands out clearly. The work of the Conservancy is now being done locally, its support is grass roots. And we add that this work is being done mainly by volunteers.

When house owners proudly and generously open their homes for house tours, everyone in that area profits. While it may not be apparent immediately in dollars and cents, it is true in other ways. People who had lived there all their lives, and who had taken their neighbours' houses for granted, suddenly have had their eyes opened. They learn that the places are architecturally or historically valuable. The whole area becomes more interesting; people are looking at the houses, and in some instances, coming from miles away and actually paying just to see them.

If it is the citizens and their children who are going to gain from this public interest in these places, then it is the people who should work for them: in other words, the grass roots. There are organizations which could not function were it not for the work of their volunteers. To mention one instance alone, The Domestic Buildings Research Group, (Surrey, Eng.) is an independent group of volunteers engaged in the study and recording of traditional domestic architecture. They study old farmhouses, cottages and other domestic and farm buildings in Surrey and have recorded more than 2,300 buildings. We have seen one of the reports on a 1591 jetty house and it is impressive.

From time to time the Conservancy has received financial help from government and the corporate sector. In fact The Ontario Heritage Foundation contributes generously to the publication of ACORN. Help from government and the corporate sector will come again, and it is badly needed. But the actual work, the research, the drudgery of painstaking recording, endless conversations with householders, fascinating archival research for photos and ages of buildings, countless hours of writing and typing of reports, the infiltrating of town councils, LACACs, and other more or less powerful bodies, is done by the people, the grass roots.

And isn't this as it should be?

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Incredibly, three Council meetings have already passed since my previous message was prepared for ACORN. I am pleased to report that all have been well attended and, as in the past, Council members are being kept fully informed of the interests and concerns of the branches by the able presentations of their representatives.

Branch reports are an important and integral part of every council meeting. They are a reflection of our state of health; mutually beneficial, they enable all to share the good news, also to learn where, on occasion, a helping hand could be of assistance.

Several new Committees have been created which I hope will now permit participation in ACO affairs by more of our members. I would like to draw attention particularly, at this time, to the Eric Arthur Memorial Fund described by Tom Cruickshank elsewhere in this issue. I cannot think of a more appropriate memorial for a teacher who inspired so many students in the recording of heritage buildings or a more worthy cause for the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario.

NEWS FROM EAST TO WEST from the Branches

QUINTE REGION

The Scott House, Cherry Valley The Porter Hotel, Waupoos

Recognition should be given to two ongoing restoration projects in Prince Edward County which have been undertaken by private parties with a genuine affection for historical accuracy. In the mid-sixties, both buildings were derelict, but now the owners' efforts have paid off and once again these are among the most admired structures in the county.

The buildings share the characteristic two-storey symmetrical form of the 'Loyalist' style but differ markedly in detail. The earlier of the two is a brick house built by John Scott about 1823 on his 600 acre farm south of the hamlet of Cherry Valley. This is a remarkably early date for a brick building, executed in Flemish bond and simply detailed with 12-over-12 windows, quarter-circle attic lights and a plain cornice. The front and rear elevations contain identical centrally placed doorcases with sidelights and transom, but the façade has five bays on each floor whereas the back contains only three. Most of these had been bricked over, and the building had lost its roof before the present owners, Mary and Rodger Greig (vice-president of the Quinte Branch) began restoration in their spare time and on weekends. Much interior detail was missing, but the cooking fireplace in the basement kitchen was still in place. The appropriately landscaped setting, on a knoll quite distant from the road, shows the refurbished house to good advantage.

The reconstruction of the old Porter Hotel by Roy

Stevens, well known in the area for his furniture restoration business, had similar beginnings. The frame structure had stood on its original site in the heart of the milling village of Consecon, in the north-west part of the county, for almost 130 years when Stevens purchased the abandoned building in 1966. It was dismantled piece by piece and re-erected on a prominent corner lot in Waupoos, thirty miles east. Reminiscent of the Greek Revival, its gable pediment and panelled cornice are highly refined details as are the cornice gutter and the impressive fanlight over the doorcase.

Both buildings have come a long way, and the owners can be justifiably proud of their achievements, where once again, historic buildings have been adapted for modern use.



The Scott House near Cherry Valley.
Photo by Tom Cruickshank



The reconstructed Porter Hotel, Waupoos.
Photo by Tom Cruickshank

The Henderson Building, Belleville

The restoration of Belleville's only cast-iron shop-front is nearing completion. Long disguised by modern alterations, the remarkable street level façade of the Henderson Building is once again a prominent feature at the head of the city's major downtown shopping street.

Better known as the Knights of Columbus Hall, the Henderson Building dates to 1859, when cast-iron trim was fast becoming a popular feature and is still very much in evidence over the windows of this and other local buildings. Far less common is the pre-fabricated iron storefront, a technological innovation that permitted intricate elaboration and was also renowned for its structural capabilities.

Lawyer George Henderson was responsible for the construction of the block, which originally contained stores on the ground floor with apartments and offices, including his own, above. The mansard roof, the hallmark of the Second Empire style, is a later addition of the 1870s.



Recent renovations have revealed the original cast-iron shop-fronts on the Henderson Building.

Photo by Tom Cruickshank

QUINTE REGION

McIntosh/Ridley House Debate Resolved

The year-long controversy over the fate of the McIntosh/Ridley House, which prompted the formation of the Quinte Region Branch, appears to be over, with results that should please preservationists.

The Branch has been at the forefront of the effort to save the 'Loyalist' house, among the most ambitious of Belleville's early buildings. Designation of the property came in the summer of 1983, after a long campaign to publicize the historical value of the house. Still, it remained vacant and the Branch undertook a fund raising drive to purchase the property. Ultimately, we fell short of our goal, simply because the asking price was greatly inflated by economic pressures for redevelopment of the huge harbourside lot on which the house stands. Fortunately, a buyer has been found who intends to use the McIntosh/Ridley House as the focal point of a new residential development. Plans call for the restoration of the exterior of the house and conversion into residential units. Incorporated into the scheme will be a small scale town house complex, which hopefully will respect the character and the context of the old building.

We are pleased that the outcome of this hotly debated issue will result in the practical adaptation of a heritage structure into modern life. It will demonstrate that 'old' does not necessarily mean 'obsolete' and perhaps will inspire other developers and private home owners to take a second look at Belleville's historic buildings.

History of Ameliasburgh

Ameliasburgh, in the north-west corner of Prince Edward county, was the seventh township to be surveyed west of Kingston following the Loyalist migration at the close of the American Revolution. Its history is kept alive largely through the efforts of the Seventh Town Historical Society, which has two ambitious projects under way for the bi-centennial year. First of all, the Society is happy to announce that the re-opening of the S.S. #12 at Roblin's Mills is scheduled for the spring. Badly damaged by fire in 1981 (see ACORN VI-3), the community pitched in to refurbish the old stone school which dates to the late 1840s. It will now function as the public library and as headquarters for the Historical Society.

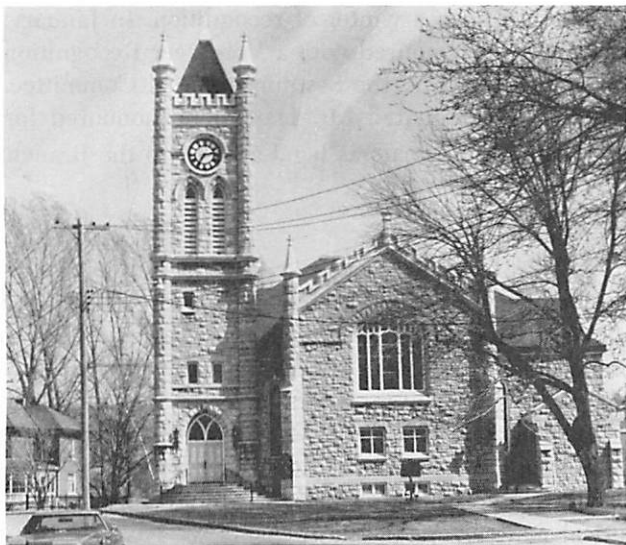
As work on the school progresses, the Society is about to publish a 400 page tribute to the township's founding families, highlighting the personalities and the buildings that have shaped Ameliasburgh. Titled *The Seventh Town Bay of Quinte - Ameliasburgh*, the book will be available in the summer of this year at a cost of about \$20. Inquiries can be directed to the Rev. Maurice McLeod, R.R. #1, Carrying Place, Ontario K0K 1L0.

Picton United Church

Renovation of the United Church, a stone landmark just off the Main Street of Picton, has been a gradual process but is, for the most part, now complete. Two years ago, the town clock, housed in the tall Gothic tower of the church, was repaired and once again its bell can be heard all through town announcing the time on the half hour.

Just completed were extensive interior renovations involving maintenance tasks as well as tasteful re-decorating. The old seating arrangement, semi-circular in plan and focussing on the pulpit and the huge pipe organ, has of course been preserved.

The history of the building dates to the very early 1800s when the Methodist congregation erected a frame New England-style meeting house on the site. The present church, built in 1898 to a design by Kingston architect Joseph W. Powers, is the third to stand on the property.



Picton United Church has been carefully renovated.

Photo by Tom Cruickshank

PORT HOPE

The Branch has new headquarters, in a second-storey office on the main street. It is positively luxurious and big enough to hold our monthly executive meetings in. It is so nice to have a permanent "home" after our many transient years with files in people's cupboards, boxes in others' basements and an address which changes every year. Sound familiar? Our new mailing address is P.O. Box 563, Port Hope, Ontario L1A 3Z4 and our street address is 96 Walton Street. Our telephone number is still 416-885-5309, but now that the C.C.D. Project funding is over, the telephone won't be answered with such regularity. The Branch plans to hire a House Tour Co-ordinator in the sum-

mer, but until that time, the office will be manned only in fits and starts by volunteers who may in fact only end up in there mistake!

The two publications produced through the C.C.D.P. grant will be going to the printing presses soon — the Port Hope Information Brochure and the Town and Country Colouring Book. The colouring book, produced by graphic artist Margaret Round, is especially attractive and will almost certainly prove to be a successful fund-raiser for the Port Hope Heritage Fund.

Spring Programme

The next lecture in the A.C.O. Matters Series will be held on Wednesday, March 28th, in the Port Hope Public Library at 8 p.m. The speakers will be Sheldon and Judy Godfrey who will give a slide presentation and talk on their Heritage Canada award-winning conservation project on the Adelaide Street Bank and Post Office building.

Once again, the Branch will be involved in some aspect of the annual Float your Fanny Down the Ganny River Race, perhaps selling refreshments in the downtown area. The River Race — a celebration of the town's survival of the 1981 flood — takes place on April 7th.

For the May programme, the Branch is planning to charter a bus for the Adolphustown House Tour, sponsored by the Lenox and Addington Historical Society and the Quinte Branch of the U.E.L. Association.

Plans are already underway for the 1984 House Tour which will be held on Saturday, October 6th. Because this is Port Hope's sesquicentennial year, the committee has attempted to organize a tour that is both historic in tone and representative of as wide a variety of architectural styles as possible. The houses that will be on view represent almost every decade and style of the nineteenth century, from an early log house, to the Classical Revival Bluestone House of 1834, from a saltbox frame cottage to an 1850s elegant townhouse, from a Picturesque Gothic cottage of the 1850s to the English "manor" style of the 1880s Headmaster's Lodge at Trinity College School. Altogether, eight houses will be on show as well as historic St. Mark's Church (1822) and Trinity College School, highlighting Osler Hall, the great hall decorated and panelled as a gift from the nephew of Sir William Osler.

Tour tickets at \$10.00 will be available for pick-up in early summer from two sources — the A.C.O. Office at 96 Walton Street and the Port Hope Chamber of Commerce, 19 Queen Street, Port Hope. However,

written reservations are encouraged and should be sent as early as possible to:

House Tour
A.C.O., Port Hope Branch
P.O. Box 563
Port Hope, Ontario
L1A 3ZH

Telephone reservations can be made by calling the A.C.O. at (416) 885-5809 or the Chamber of Commerce at (416) 885-5519. The A.C.O. Office will not be permanently manned until the late spring so do not give up if you do not get an answer right away.

Lunch will be offered once again at Batterwood Hall on the Canton estate of former Governor-General Vincent Massey and now generously made available to us by the present owners, A.C.O. members, David and Nancy Hadden. Tea in the afternoon will be served at the Port Hope United Church, South Street. Reservations for both these events should be made through the above offices. Further information and details will be sent in a House Tour publicity mailing later in the spring. If this tour is a success, it should put our fund-raising over the top for the restoration of the C.N. Station, due to commence this spring.

Also on the tour will be the ultra-modern solar home lived in by a descendent of the Smiths, founding family of the town. Also on the tour will be the Magpie, a most attractive crafts shop housed in a completely rehabilitated former undertaker's establishment — a fascinating and successful example of imaginative use of an old building. The Thomas Gallery, also housed in the Magpie, will be showing an exhibition of watercolours by Bruce Johnson, formerly of Montreal and now a Port Hope resident, featuring houses on tour and local scenes.

On the evening of the tour, at Greenwood Tower Inn, noted Canadian protographer, John de Visser, will be presenting a slide show of his works, entitled "Architecture Across Canada". Admission is \$4.00 and may be reserved in advance or paid at the door.

For anyone wishing to make a weekend of it, the Sesquicentennial Committee of the Town is hosting a Thanksgiving Dinner at Osler Hall, Trinity College School at 1:00 p.m. on Sunday. A cash bar before luncheon is planned. Reservations must be made through the Chamber of Commerce, 19 Queen Street, Port Hope, Ontario L1A 2Y8 or by telephoning (416) 885-5519.

Heritage Day

About eighty people attended the Branch's first Heritage Day Reception, held in the Council Chambers of Port Hope's Town Hall on Saturday, February 26th. Tea and punch and platters of home-baking greeted the guests in the beautifully decorated rooms. The A.C.O.'s Port Hope Heritage Award was pre-

sented to — who else but?! — Mrs. A. K. Sculthorpe, with a glowing tribute from President Jane Staunton which kept self-effacing A. K. squirming with embarrassment. As Mrs. Staunton said, the long list of A.K.'s achievements and involvements simply had to be read aloud since it was so difficult to believe that just one person could have accomplished so much in the conservation field. Bob Sculthorpe was presented with a marble slab "Supportive Husband" award, hand-made by A.C.O. member Graham Moore, for "putting up with it all". Bob responded by saying there has never been a dull moment in thirty-four years of marriage to A.K. We can all believe it.

The Sesquicentennial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, represented by the Mayor, Bill Wyatt, and Branch Past President Nancy Redner, presented three special surprise awards to Tom Long, Cal Clayton and Mike Wladyka for their enormous contribution to the compiling and safekeeping of all aspects of town history.

This has been a winter of recognition. In January, Wilf Day was honoured with a Volunteer Recognition Award presented by the Sesquicentennial Committee. The A.C.O. nominated Mr. Day to be honoured for his many selfless years as legal advisor to the Branch.

TORONTO REGION

Thanks to excellent speakers, good publicity, plus the re-instatement of a social cup of coffee and cookies after each meeting, the Toronto Region branch is having a very successful year. Every lecture has resulted in new members being added to our list.

In the last issue of the Acorn the Port Hope branch asked for information regarding any exceptionally interesting speaker on architectural or historical matters. All of the speakers we have heard so far would fall into that category.

Highlighting Philip Goldsmith's illustrated lecture on the Confederation Life building were slides taken just after a disastrous fire that occurred during its renovation. Thanks to the foresight and innovative construction methods of its builders, the floors collapsed as planned under such circumstances but the walls were left standing pretty much intact. Thanks should go also to the Toronto Historical Board who with foresight had insisted on putting a large amount of insurance on the building, thereby allowing the renovation to be completed despite the fire.

The Terminal Building, transformed by Eberhard Zeidler from a warehouse into an exciting complex of retail shops, restaurants, living accommodation, and a Dance theatre is a place that everybody should go and visit. In his November lecture Architect Zeidler outlined the history of the building and some of the difficulties experienced in converting a warehouse to

multi-purpose use. He showed slides of sturdy columns (the only interesting original interior architectural feature) both before and after he used them to great effect in the renovation.

In January, Marion MacRae, a life member, delivered her lecture with her usual wit and charm to a capacity audience. She showed slides from her new book *Cornerstones of Order*. In the audience was her co-author Anthony Adamson.

In the last Acorn an invitation was extended to all members of the other branches of the A.C.O. to attend the Toronto Region meetings at Hydro Auditorium which is located at the south-west corner of College Street and University Avenue, not at the south-east as reported. We hope that nobody ended up in the Toronto General Hospital by mistake. Please give us another chance!

LACAC News

Not everybody knows that the Toronto Historical Board is the LACAC for the City of Toronto. How fortunate we are in a city of immense size to have a professional group looking after this very important and time-consuming work. The T.H.B. has published a book entitled *The City of Toronto's Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Importance*. Copies can be purchased at the T.H.B.'s four historical sites, Colborne Lodge, Historic Fort York, Mackenzie House, and the Marine Museum of Upper Canada, as well as at the Information Desk at City Hall and at Ballenford Architectural Books.

A.C.O. members have been asked to write letters to help save the following buildings:

Jesse Ketchum Hall at 39 Davenport Road is the oldest building continuing in use in the Yorkville area. It was built in 1848 for the community by Jesse Ketchum who donated it to the York Sons of Temperance. It was the main centre for the Temperance movement in Ontario for a century. The T.H.B. reports that meetings with the owners continue and the situation looks hopeful.

Conversely, the outlook for 5, 7, 9, and 11 Wellington Street West is not good. Application for demolition has been made and the 180-day period expires March 19, 1984. Maureen Spratley, Toronto branch president, wrote to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce expressing our concern but has received no reply. Numbers 5, 7, and 9 Wellington Street West were the warehouses and store of Charles Moore and Co., Importers and Wholesale Grocers. The buildings date from 1858 to 1871. Number 11 Wellington Street West was built in 1854-55 by John Dixon, designed by William Hay, Architect, and first occupied by John Henderson, Merchant. It is a rare example of the work of an early Toronto architect.

Cooke's Presbyterian Church, built in 1891 at 88 Queen Street East, at one time had the largest Presbyterian congregation in Canada. This major work in the Romanesque Revival style by Architect Henry Simpson has mostly been demolished but at time of writing, talks with the owner continue in the hope of saving what is left.

Spadina

On a more cheerful note, Spadina, the famous Baldwin home next door to Casa Loma has been saved for posterity. Jointly owned by the City of Toronto and the Province of Ontario, it is being refurbished and will be administered by the Toronto Historical Board.

The following information was taken from an article in Real Estate News, Nov. 4, 1983.

One of the projects commemorating Toronto's sesquicentennial, it (Spadina) will be open on March 6, 1984, to allow the public to see a classic 19th-century Toronto estate complete with its original Pre-Confederation furnishings.

This is possible because the present Spadina, built in 1866, is one of the few large homes in this city to have enjoyed the uninterrupted occupancy of one family. The previous owner, Anna Kathleen Thompson, sold the 5.7-acre estate to the City of Toronto and the Ontario Historical Society in 1978 for two-thirds its \$2.5-million market value, so that the home could be preserved and enjoyed by all Torontonians.

Built in 1866, it replaces an earlier Spadina built in 1818 by Dr. William Baldwin, father of Robert Baldwin, a champion of responsible government. Dr. Baldwin took the name (pronounced Spahdeena) from the Indian term Ishapadina meaning a hill or rise in the land. In 1835 the two-storey frame house burned to the ground, and a second Spadina was built in 1836 (a one-storey frame house). In 1866, grandson William Baldwin had to auction off the heavily mortgaged estate to pay his debts, and the site was bought by another Irish immigrant, James Austin, who demolished the old Baldwin Spadina in 1867 and built a two-storey mid-Victorian buff-coloured brick country house in its place. The new home incorporated at least one of the features of the old: the huge 10-foot high front door and the fan-shaped window above it became the back door of Austin's Spadina.

Guided Tours — Toronto Sesquicentennial Project

The Toronto branch of the A.C.O. in conjunction with the Toronto Historical Board is preparing to give three guided architectural tours, starting this spring, of Yorkville, downtown Queen Street, and the

financial district. The research for the tours and the pamphlets have been prepared by T.H.B. The tour guides will be members of the A.C.O.

As it is expected that these tours will be very popular, as many volunteers as possible are needed from the membership. They will be given two Sunday afternoon training sessions. One will examine the techniques of taking tours. The second afternoon they will walk the routes with a veteran tour guide.

Other tours may be added during the sesquicentennial year. Why not plan to join us for one or more of these exciting tours!

HERITAGE CAMBRIDGE



The first Public General Meeting of 1984 was held in Cambridge's fine old Council Chambers and featured Mr. David Nasby, Assistant Curator of the new Seagram Museum in Waterloo, Ontario. This is the first major industrial museum in Canada and has not only resulted in the preservation of Barrel Warehouse Number Five, but will also feature a beautifully designed addition by architect Barton Myers of Toronto, which will accommodate some of the amenities, along with the vast collection of distillery artifacts that have been collected from around the world. While a visit to Waterloo Region has always proven interesting, the Museum will be a further point of interest for visitors and will be opened in May of 1984.

The establishment of projects and priorities in 1983, together with the \$10,000 in funding granted by the Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation has allowed Heritage Cambridge to proceed with several important projects to assist in preserving and publicizing some of Cambridge's heritage features.

Of concern to most citizens has been the deterioration and possible demise of the beautiful old cast iron lamp standards that line residential streets in the older sections of the city. These have become an integral part of the streetscape, but time, and particularly the heavy use of salt in the winter, has taken its toll. They have been in danger of removal and replacement with contemporary street lighting. Availability of replacement standards and current cost constraints have placed the city in the position that they could not continue to replace these standards. Heritage Cambridge has been co-operating with the city to solve both the availability and the cost problems. The city is currently preparing design specifications for new moulds so that castings can be made for replacement lamp standards, and Heritage Cambridge will play its part in the funding. We are fortunate to

have this fine working relationship with the city officials, the result of many years of good "Public Awareness" efforts by past and present Heritage Cambridge members and executive.

Further Public Awareness programs include the finalization of the "Hespeler Village" Walking Tour; this will complete the Walking Tour Programs for Cambridge and will be a welcome addition to the previously published Walking Tours of Galt, Preston Centre, and the Cambridge Driving Tour. We are most fortunate in having A.C.O. director Katherine Hebblethwaite, formerly local historian at Cambridge Central Library, who has devoted much time and energy to these programs.

Publication of the Preston School story is also proceeding and should be a useful guide to conservationists, as well as school authorities, on the very positive results that can emerge when a beautiful and historically significant building is saved from demolition to become "home" to a city's senior citizens, some of whom attended the school as students. It is a success story, but one that was fraught with frustrations and was only realized by the bold actions of Architect Gerald Musselman who brought the whole scheme together. It is a story that once again proves that conservation is not for the faint of heart. It will be a worthwhile addition to your collection.

Heritage Cambridge is proceeding with renewed vigour under the able leadership of President Tom Ritson and his Board of Directors. We have an enviable history of good directors and it is always a wrenching experience when they make that inevitable decision not to stand for re-election, but with a strong organization we continue to flourish. Former director Lucille Douglas acted as our contributing editor to Acorn, and we will miss her well prepared reports. Lucille and Donald have decided to do more travelling and we wish them God speed.

LONDON REGION



Windermere

Anyone getting married in London next summer can choose to entertain reception guests under the high beamed ceiling of the great hall in an elegant country mansion. Conferences can meet around a museum quality Victorian walnut extension table. Grandparents gathering together their widely dispersed offspring can provide a picnic next to a stream cutting through sixty-eight acres of unspoiled woods and meadows. These options are the result of an imaginative and, we hope, successful attempt to find

a viable use for the Elsie Perrin Williams estate, Windermere.

The London Branch of the A.C.O. met at Windermere last October to tour the mansion and to hear Julia Beck, Vice-President of our branch and then Chairman of the LACAC, describe the progress which has so far been made in saving the estate. Mrs. Beck and Elo Tulving-Blais directed the Windermere Feasibility Study, designed to investigate possible uses of the estate.

The story of Windermere is curious and, from a preservationist's point of view, potentially tragic — although the tragedy may yet be averted.

The grounds of the Windermere estate originally belonged to one William Glass, who erected a comfortable Victorian home and a coach house on the site in the 1870s. The property was later bought by Mr. Daniel Perrin of the Perrin Biscuit Company, and used by his daughter Elsie, after her marriage to Dr. Hadley Williams, as a permanent home. During the First World War Elsie had the Victorian residence replaced by a Spanish Colonial Revival mansion.

When Elsie Perrin Williams died in 1934 (four years after her husband's death), she left a will seemingly designed to guarantee the preservation of her estate. Her housekeeper, Harriet Corbett, was to be allowed to live at Windermere until her death; after that, the house and grounds were to become the property of the city, to be used as a museum and park. A legacy of \$1.1 million was to be used for the maintenance of the property and the purchase of works of art for the mansion — museum. If the city for some reason refused the property, the fortune was to go to Brescia College, a Catholic college for girls affiliated with the University of Western Ontario.

Unfortunately, a cousin unhappy at getting nothing from Elsie's pie contested the will, arguing, with no convincing evidence, that Mrs. Williams was not sound of mind when she drew it up. The cousin was joined by the city of London, which, with what now seems a remarkable lack of foresight, apparently regarded the sum of \$1.1 million as grossly exorbitant for the mere task of preserving the estate, and wanted immediate access to the money. The case eventually reached the Supreme Court of Ontario, which decreed an Act of the Provincial Legislature allowing for the disbursement of most of Elsie Perrin Williams's fortune: the neglected relatives received \$175,000; \$100,000 went to Brescia College and \$600,000 was spent on two civic projects, a new library and an addition to Victoria Hospital. The \$300,000 put in trust for maintaining and developing Windermere has now dwindled to \$70,000, an amount so inadequate that, since Harriet Corbett's death in 1979, the city has regarded the estate as a kind of white Spanish Colonial elephant taking up too much room in the

municipal attic.

Two years ago, Heritage London suggested that possibly the property could be used as a source of some income if it were rented out for private parties. and, so far, the experiment has proven unexpectedly successful. Last year, when the estate was open for four months with no advance publicity, it hosted 25 functions, ranging from a bridal shower in the drawing room to an authentic American Indian wedding on the grounds. This year, the facility will be open for seven months, from the beginning of April to the end of October, and 23 functions had already been booked by the middle of February. (Anyone interested in booking reservations or making inquiries should call 519-432-6620.)



Windermere

Despite the initial success of this project, the future of the estate is by no means certain. Major improvements are necessary before the house can be fully operative: at the moment, for example, only the ground floor is considered safe for the public, and the mansion's capacity is further reduced by an insufficiency of exits and by its reliance on an old septic tank. The city is reluctant to commit itself to spending money on the property; many members of city council feel strongly that tax money should not be used for substantial improvements on the house. More toilets are being installed at the moment (in February), but the Protective Services Committee just delayed taking action on a decision to make them usable by connecting the house to the city sewer.

Preservationists are facing an even greater challenge in trying to preserve the Victorian coach house on the property. City hall staff have decreed the building a safety hazard, and they strongly recommend demolishing it. Members of the LACAC have quite literally bought time for finding uses of the building by themselves raising money to board up windows and erect fences around it until its fate is decided. Interestingly, city council refused to use money from the estate's trust fund for these purposes,

although it is willing to demolish the structure at the trust fund's expense.

There is also a third building on the estate: a thoroughly charming Gothic Revival gate house built in 1895. Fortunately, it seems under no threats at all.

Other Meetings

Our November and December meetings were concerned in different ways with restorations. The November meeting was held in Eldon House (built in 1834), where Conrad Côté talked about the proposed restoration of the kitchen. The kitchen is being restored to the style of its last renovation in the 1920s, and it should be open to the public this summer.

Mike Baker spoke to us in December about "cross-roads communities" in Middlesex County. Mr. Baker has been engaged on a survey of small villages in the area; his study is designed to aid in the reorganization and expansion of Fanshawe Pioneer Village. He showed slides of many of the oldest buildings in rural

Middlesex county, and commented on their history and on their probable future fates.

House Tour

We are beginning to organize our spring walking tour, which is to feature the Dufferin Street area, and is being convened by Julia Beck. Anyone interested in ordering tickets should write to the A.C.O., P.O. Box 22, Station B, London, Ontario N6A 4V3.

NORTH WATERLOO REGION

Our Fall Lecture Series, described in the last ACORN, finished successfully, and our Christmas Party was enjoyed by all. At this writing we are planning an evening of films and slides to mark Heritage Day in February.

We are also in the midst of planning another House Lecture Series. This year we are planning on emphasizing houses in which most of the work has been done by the owners themselves.

GENERAL CONSERVANCY NEWS

From the 1983 Annual General Meeting: More of Ontario's Architectural Story from the branches.

The ethnic origins of the settlers of the South Waterloo Region as reflected in their buildings.

Presented by Katherine Hebblethwaite
Heritage Cambridge

The southern part of what we now call the Region of Waterloo was first settled between 1802 and the 1850s. Cambridge Mills (later Preston) was German and Pennsylvania Dutch in the main. Bergey Town (later Hespeler) was mostly German and Irish. Shade's Mills (Galt) and Dumfries Township were almost entirely settled by Scots, almost all of whom originated in the Lowlands.

In 1792 William Dickson, aged 23, inherited with his brothers a property in the Scottish Border so burdened with debts as to be almost useless to them. They decided to sell up and come out to Upper Canada.

William settled at Niagara-on-the-Lake where he apprenticed himself to a lawyer. He became very successful, a member of the Legislative Council, and a man of substance. Looking about him for a sound investment he heard of 24,000 acres of uncleared land for sale along the banks of the Grand River.

He acquired these lands at approximately \$1.00 the acre, had them surveyed and appointed a young carpenter from New York State, one Absalem Shade,

as his resident agent.

The land, opened for settlement in 1816, was taken up slowly at first by Scots from the United States, attracted by cheap land on easy terms and the prospect of living once more under British rule. After four years or so Dickson became dissatisfied by the pace at which the settlement was growing and sent John Telfer back to the area around Glasgow to recruit more immigrants. Many men, often with their families, were persuaded to emigrate. Telfer chose the settlers carefully, encouraging farmers, millers, masons, carpenters, distillers, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, knitters etc., to come out to Dumfries.

These men, many of them, were of a class which was used to a rough life at home, especially at that period of economic and social depression and they were able to put up with the primitive pioneer life better than most. At home many had lived in one-room cottages in the rural areas or a single room in a town or city tenement.

Scotland at this time was still feeling the effects of the Agricultural and Industrial Revolution which had taken place at the end of the eighteenth century. The "Improvers", landowners with advanced ideas of agricultural management, had enclosed land for their own use which before had been cultivated in tiny plots by tenant farmers. Only the most enterprising

tenants were kept on by the laird. The rest became landless labourers, often reduced to penury.

In the trades the "dark satanic mill" was putting cottage industry out of business. No wonder the people were easily recruited for emigration.

The Scots had no long history of architectural distinction. There were fine old abbeys and castles to be seen in the Lowlands, many built in medieval times. As late as the eighteenth century sturdy plain houses began to be built by the rising middle classes. The famous Adam brothers had recently built beautiful houses for the rich in both town and country. But in the countryside very rough cottages were the rule, until the "Improvers" set about creating copies of English villages on their lands, employing many local masons, who thus acquired a working knowledge of Georgian and Regency styles. However, after the boom in village building, many of these masons wandered around the countryside looking in vain for work. Some of them found their way to Galt. As the first stage of settlement passed in Dumfries, farmers and villagers began to aspire to housing more comfortable than the log cabin. From the early 1830s the masons and carpenters were put to work and substantial stone buildings began to appear. Stone, the material used for buliding in the old land, was plentiful. There was limestone from the riverbank and granite fieldstone from the cleared land. The local limestone was found to make particularly good mortar. Armed with their carpenters' and masons' rule books, these skilled workmen reproduced the kind of small cottages and simple four-square Regency types of houses favoured by their clients in Scotland. As they gained experience of local conditions and clients' demands, the masons of Galt developed their own individual architectural features.

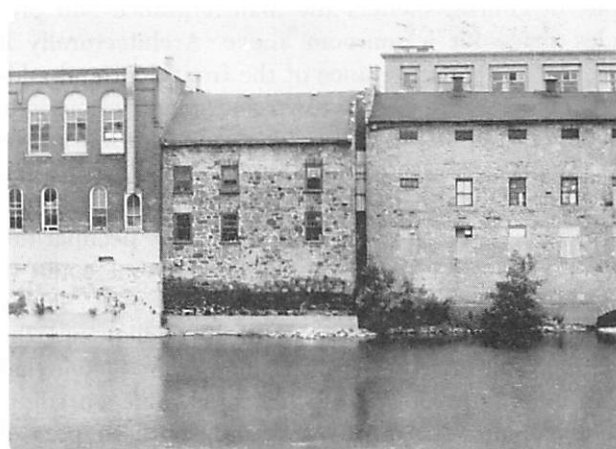
Both Preston and Hespeler produced many skilled masons of German origin. Since their buildings were so closely related to those of the builders of the North Waterloo area let it suffice to show just a few examples.



Galt — House of James Dalgleish, Mason - Builder.



Galt — The Granite Block, Main Street, 1862.



Galt — Old stone mills.

An Introduction to the Architectural Peculiarities of the Bay of Quinte Region

Presented by Tom Cruickshank

The Bay of Quinte is a long, meandering ribbon, more like a wide river than a lake. It was the perfect highway during the early days of Loyalist settlement. Not surprisingly, along the bay are several historic towns — the largest is Belleville with a population of about 40,000. The other major centres are Trenton, Napanee and Picton, all towns that relied to some extent on the bay for their economic survival. The area, though not necessarily a backwater, never saw much industrialization or urban growth and remains decidedly rural to this day.

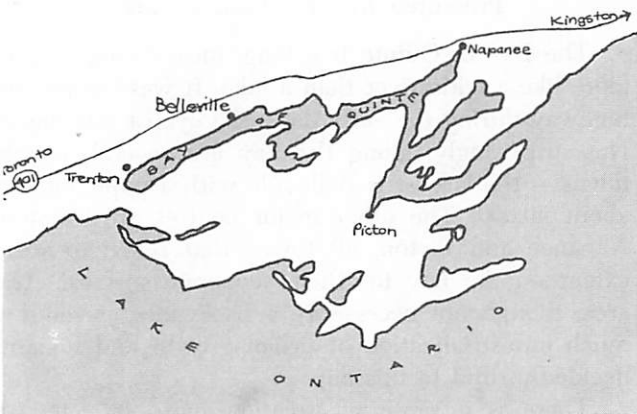
There is a sense of isolation here, reflected in architecture, especially in the island county of Prince Edward which extends about 35 miles out into Lake

Ontario. But perhaps a more significant influence was the persistent economic and family ties with New York state, which after all, was more accessible than Toronto in the early days.

While it was common practice in the rest of Ontario to hide the summer kitchen and woodshed behind the house, in the Quinte Region these are often proudly displayed to the side of the main block so that they too face the road. This arrangement led to several ingenious solutions to the problem of adequately lighting the upstairs rooms using the awkwardly shaped space in the gable wall where the main block and the kitchen wing met. Precedents abound in New York and Vermont, but rarely is this feature to be found elsewhere in Ontario.

Equally scarce outside the region is a curious domestic design whose distinguishing characteristic is a vestibule that projects boldly from the main body of the house. Usually two storeys in height, the vestibule, of course, shelters the main entrance and provides space for a sunroom above. Architecturally it emphasizes the importance of the front door and adds local colour to dozens of town and country houses in the area. The treatment gained momentum in the 1860s and 70s, and can be found on both hip- and gable-roofed houses.

Within the region are architectural peculiarities of an even more localized nature. Several come to mind, including the cobblestone houses of Sidney township (between Trenton and Belleville) and the unusual concentration of brick houses in Picton that were built in rowlock bond (i.e. bricks laid on edge). Quite common in the central and southern part of Prince Edward in the 1860s was the use of delicate S-shaped brackets to delineate the eaves and verges. These are often found in conjunction with an especially handsome window treatment that features a narrow vertical mullion dividing the window in half. At a glance, they appear to be casements, but in fact, contain two sets of conventional sash.



Map showing the area served by the Quinte Region Branch.

The list of unusual architectural details goes a long way in defining the character of the region around the Bay of Quinte. Many of these are explored in much greater detail in the HASPE project (the Historical and Architectural Survey of Prince Edward), an exhaustive analysis of Prince Edward County architecture now underway under the guidance of Peter Stokes.



Farmhouse near Bloomfield: a window mounted on diagonal in the awkward space between the kitchen wing and main block.



Farmhouse, Hillier twp: an example of the 'Ontario cottage' style with a Quinte accent. The summer kitchen extends to the side.



Farmhouse, Greenbush: Again, kitchen to the side. Note ingenious window in the end gable.

Huron County

Presented by Nick Hill



House, Bloomfield: Note two-storey vestibule on a hip-roofed house.



House, West Lake: The projecting vestibule on a 1½-storey house. Note kitchen to side.



House, Picton: showing bracket detail and "imitation case-ment" window.

Photographs by Tom Cruickshank

The Huron County Branch of the A.C.O. is different from the other branches in that it is a rural area. The county is made up of 16 rural townships, five small towns, five villages and a sprinkling of hamlets. The county was conceived by John Galt in 1827 with the formation of the Canada Company, which was in effect a large real estate company. The Canada Company purchased over one million acres of land from the British Government with the intent of surveying, laying roads and establishing some basic institutions, and then selling the acreage off in one hundred acre parcels. Notwithstanding expected difficulties the venture was most successful and heralded the settlement of what is now Huron County.

The economic backbone of Huron County is farming. Indeed, the capability of the land to produce food is the highest in Canada. To this day farming continues to be, by far and away, the main activity, and the society is correspondingly mainly associated with agriculture.

Over the last one hundred years Huron County has witnessed many dramatic changes. During the latter half of the last century the county was transformed from a virgin forest into a highly prosperous farming and related industrial community. Farms, towns and villages were established, railway lines and roads laid, mills, factories and workshops built and churches, schools and community halls formed. Trades and professions of all sorts were now available.

It was during this period of great activity and prosperity that the architectural character of the county was formed. Indeed the character is remarkably similar from one community to the next. The main street is invariably built up of two and three storey commercial blocks from which radiate the residential areas. Highlight buildings may be the town halls and churches together with the grander residences. It is the great variety of styles of all buildings that is particularly fascinating.

As the present century unfolded, the physical and economic complexion of the county began to change. Whereas most communities had developed in a largely self-sufficient manner with many small supporting industries and businesses, new and better roads and rail heralded the importation of new and cheaper goods. So many businesses declined and disappeared and a supporting building stock became in large part obsolete. "Locational obsolescence" is the appropriate term here. We have a large and superb historic building stock that is significantly underused and threatened by long term deterioration. This is par-

ticularly so in the downtown areas where large and imposing commercial blocks abound.

Conservation in Huron County is therefore not so much a case of saving a building from change as finding a viable and useful life for it. In this regard the economics of conservation is an important factor to ensure that our building stock has a practical and viable future. Some towns and villages are faring well while others are slowly slipping away with no new future ahead.



Zurich. Architectural variety is plentiful in the settlements of Huron. The railway did not come through the village of Zurich so these early boomtown front frame stores survived the great building boom of the late 1800s.



Wroxet. The end of Main Street is enclosed by the trees of the mill pond beyond. This is typical of the interplay of building composition and natural environment in the rural areas.



Dungannon. Underuse and abandonment of historic buildings in the rural area is a major problem. Much of the main street in the hamlet of Dungannon is vacant.

A unique and charming aspect of rural communities is their close physical and visible relationship with the countryside. Most communities were established on water courses which provided the first means of power and as such the mill ponds, valleys,



Fordwich. A small hamlet set in a valley. The conservation of the enclosing landscape and river environs are as important as the buildings.

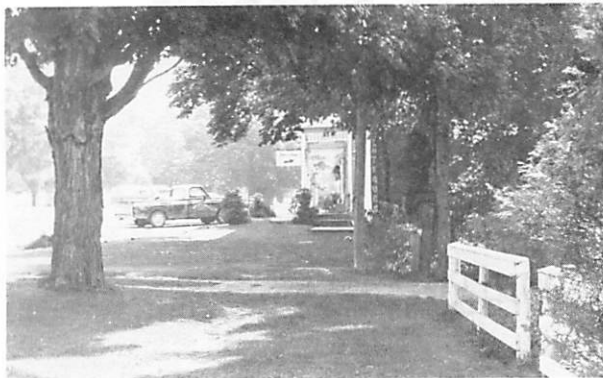


Lakelet. Most small villages, towns, and hamlets in Huron have a wealth of early industrial buildings such as the mill shown here. The challenge is to find a new and sympathetic life for the building.



Belgrave. It is the commonplace vernacular buildings such as these two stores at the crossroads hamlet of Belgrave that distinguish much of the rural areas.

rivers and streams are an integral part of composition. Conservation therefore embraces not only building stock but surrounding natural environment, vistas, and landscapes. These features are skillfully being woven into local planning by way of protected landscapes.



Bayfield. Trees, wide boulevards, and mud footprints are the main features of Main Street.



Schneider House 1820, 456 Queen Street South, Kitchener.
B.W. Photo Courtesy Joseph Schneider Haus



Hallman House, about 1837. Formerly N.W. corner of Hallman Rd. and Erb St. W., Waterloo, now being rebuilt as exposed log house north of Shelburne.

B.W. Photo Courtesy Waterloo LACAC



Rudy-Snider House, 1847, Waterloo, Ontario.
B.W. Photo Courtesy Waterloo LACAC



Martin Meeting House, 1848, Waterloo, Ontario.
B.W. Photo Courtesy Waterloo LACAC

SORRY . . . It's too expensive!

We have been receiving requests for back numbers of ACORN. It has been our policy to send these copies out without charge. However, the time of our office administrator to find, address and weigh the different numbers, and finally post them, has become too expensive for the organization.

An interim decision to charge \$2.00 a copy plus postage has been made. This decision is subject to change.

We note that we have very few copies of the first number, I-1. If anyone has one of these in his possession and would like to donate it, we would be grateful. Please mail it to the ACO, 191 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9.

Rogues' Hollow

*The story of
the Village of Newburgh
Ontario
through its buildings*

editor and contributor
PETER JOHN STOKES

writing, research and illustration
TOM CRUICKSHANK

assisted by
ROBERT HEASLIP



The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.
Toronto 1983

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ACO JUNE TRIP

Don't forget the ACO June trip to south-western Ontario. (See ACORN VIII-3 for the details). If you would like to join the party, please put in your reservation right away: the deadline is April, 1984, with your \$75.00 deposit, the balance of \$55.00 to be in by June 2, 1984.

COMMENTARY

It was heartwarming to see on page 27 of ACORN VIII - 3 **Fake Architecture : A Historical Hangup** the reprint from the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of an article by our President, Howard V. Walker. Never better expressed: the dilemma seems to dog us everywhere.

However, in defence of Niagara's landmarks, nay, monuments, I must take exception to the illustration obviously pulled out of the files and probably incorrectly attributed (when has the rag of the moment ever had the story quite straight?). It appears that this is a picture, badly cropped, of Willowbank, built in 1834 for Alexander Hamilton at Queenston, to the design of the master-builder, (later to be accepted as architect), John Latshaw. This is the real Greek Revival, and no mistake about it, and a touchstone of changing architectural taste on the Niagara frontier, where the broad flat profiles of this style first find expression, and the Ionic portico, with its marvellous prospect of the river and escarpment, dominating the hillside. (Latshaw later moved on to build Ruthven Park near Cayuga, an even more notable design).

So far as the caption goes, keep the Greek, capitalize the Revival and exchange reality for forgery. Lest confusion reign, you might have to add - "as it was". However you are never too far from hokum in old Niagara-on-the-Lake - take your pick, perhaps sending us a photograph of your "favourite", i.e., most hated, example.

PJS

NOTICE

In the last issue of ACORN, VIII-3, Winter, 1983, p. 14, the talk entitled "Toronto: Rosedale Architecture" contains several errors based on previous conjecture.

The article was presented and written without consultation with the Rosedale Project Committee of the Toronto Branch of the Conservancy. It is anticipated that this Rosedale study will be printed in 1984, and accurate information will be forthcoming at that time.

(Signed) Carolyn C. Neal,
Co-ordinator, Rosedale Project

CHECK THE STYLE

When ordering Marion Walker Garland's little booklet, *Check The Style*, please remember to send your dollar payment in a stamped, self-addressed envelope, (business size).

PROGRAM CHAIRMEN

Are you planning a program for your organization? The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Conservation and Preservation Committee has excellent speakers available on historic architectural and preservation subjects. e.g. *Rogues' Hollow*, the story of Newburgh, an Ontario industrial village; *Vernacular Architecture of Ontario*; *World Historic Sites* and others. These speakers use excellent slides and film. They are free but charge a reasonable transportation fee. For information write: -

Mrs. Donna M. Baker
299 Heath Street East,
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1T3

or

Mrs. A. K. Sculthorpe
R.R. #3,
Port Hope, Ontario L1A 3V7

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT BARNUM HOUSE?

As many A.C.O. members will know, this famous landmark in the village of Grafton (just east of Cobourg) was purchased in 1982 by the Ontario Heritage Foundation from the Township of Haldimand which had acquired the property from the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, the Conservancy retaining a covenant protecting it. Since then, the Foundation has conducted archaeological digs around the building in search of evidence of its original structure (evidence which was indeed found), commissioned a complete set of measured drawings, prepared scale drawings using advanced photogrammetric techniques, and conducted a full-scale study which revealed past reports on the building and suggested possible future uses for it.

The OHF has not yet made any announcement as to what will happen to the Barnum House - whether it will continue in its present state (historic building as repository of local artifacts), be restored to its original condition, or be transformed into a different kind of museum.

Last year, the OHF awarded a contract to Rod Stewart Construction Ltd., a Port Hope firm, to build

a new foundation under the sagging east wing. But before the work commenced it was realized that the structure was in worse condition than had been suggested in earlier reports. The OHF subsequently decided that a more complete structural survey would be required before any plans for the building's future could be finalized. That survey has not yet begun.

What HAS taken place — last fall — is some plaster repair which used experimental techniques. Carried out by Rod Stewart Construction in conjunction with Adam Zielinski of the OHF, the repairs involved injecting an acrylic adhesive paste into the lath from above, or behind it, and then gently pushing the sagging plaster up so that it would come in contact with the paste and re-adhere to the lath. The object was to

accomplish the task without harming the wall coverings.

Workers tried the method on a small portion of plaster in the ceiling of an upstairs bathroom first. When that proved successful, the entire west wall of the upstairs ballroom, which had been sagging badly, was successfully brought back into contact with its lath. In the case of the bathroom ceiling, workers injected the paste from the attic of the house; for the work on the ballroom wall, the outside clapboard was removed and then replaced after the work had been done.

But what's next for the Barnum House, the A.C.O.'s very first project, after all this? We'll just have to wait and see.

AROUND AND ABOUT:

Happenings in Ontario

St. Marys

After the decision of the Conservation Review Board not to remove the designation from Victoria Bridge (i.e., the designation covering not only the Queen Street Bridge but the adjoining millrace), another study was commissioned to explore the possibilities further. Despite the fact that a stone-faced concrete design resembling the original (commented upon in Acorn VIII - 2 by L. C. Kippers), and a proposal comparable to the successful rehabilitation of the other stone bridge in town were already at hand yet more money was spent to produce a solution which is even more disturbing to anyone with scruples, let alone principles.

The compromise, apparently accepted, is to replace the original structure with a stone-faced concrete replica, a variant of the idea put forward previously. Thus, with one swift blow, the original bridge is destroyed forever (and not even a happy memory) and a mockery will be re-erected to haunt all those who thought that the preservation of our heritage means something in Ontario. If the structure has to go, and the rehabilitation suggested by M. S. Yolles and Partners certainly indicated differently and that its preservation could be explored, then surely an imitation denying the beauty of contemporary design is a retrograde step. Is this simulation (or dissimu-

lation?) any better than paneled plastic inserts in picture-windows or shutters which cannot possibly fit?

Shades of Niagara-on-the-Lake where a few years ago a torn-down heritage building, apparently in absentia, was cited for an award for renovations by an unmentionable government sponsor. It is all the more disconcerting to learn that this latest proposal on St. Marys' Bridge is not only being supported but endorsed.

For this scene and others like it I feel inclined to comment. To quote my favourite Canadian, the inimitable Bea Lillie — "it's rotten to the core, Maud, and Maud couldn't agree more!" Heaven, protect me from my friends, for I can protect myself from my enemies. And as for Hell, I know what it will be for me — a Disneyesque cacophony of nostalgic balderdash, a cloying mélange of the pseudo — twee lanterns oscillating on long beanstalks, pluck-in panes and sweet shutters, twin coach lamps at every door, a spinning wheel romping in every family room and a cobbler's bench in the living room groaning under the coffee table books. And on and on, and closer and closer it comes to earth, dear Loyalists. You did your best to start us off and two hundred years later we have well nigh blown it — or is there still hope?

PJS

NEWS FROM OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

KATIMAVIK

146 Front St. W., Suite 680, Toronto, Ont. M5J 2L7

Katimavik is Canada's national volunteer youth program. Young Canadians between the ages of 17 and 21 join together to spend nine months working on projects in all areas of Canada, at the request of organizations. By sponsoring a Katimavik project, an organization agrees to provide one or more work projects, as well as a work supervisor, in exchange for the services of enthusiastic young Canadians who are committed to helping out where they're needed.

New and renovated buildings and facilities add to the community's capital assets. The money that the Katimavik group spends on food, gas, heating oil and other household necessities is a boost to the local economy. Community work that needed to be done but that just wasn't affordable can be undertaken with the help of the volunteers. And local residents get a chance to discover their country through the eyes and experience of the young people who bring all of Canada with them to your community.

(Ed. note. Branches might be interested in becoming involved with the above.)

CANADIAN CENTRE FOR ARCHITECTURE

Photography and Architecture: 1839-1939 is the first major presentation of works from the photographic collection of the Centre Canadien d'Architecture/Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montreal.

After opening in Cologne in September, 1982, and being shown in Chicago and New York in 1983, the exhibition will go to Paris early this year and will be at The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, September 13 - November 11, 1984. The exhibition shows aspects of the history of architecture through photography and vice versa. It brings to prominence this previously unheralded aspect of the history of photography. The exhibition is complemented by the book *Photography and Architecture: 1839-1939*, which reproduces all the works in the exhibition and is introduced by Phyllis Lambert, director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture, who writes on the importance of photography to architects and in the study of architecture.

THE MEDWAY VALLEY NEWS

The Medway Valley News is a heritage newsletter in its tenth year of publication, dedicated to the

raising of consciousness for the preservation and conservation of natural and historical heritage along the Medway River valley and similar Ontario watersheds.

It is written and/or read by people who are concerned with preserving and presenting the material heritage of their community and region. As a subscriber you can enjoy two informative issues per year, self-interpretive trail and road guides, two annual heritage tours, periodical maps, guides and educational presentations, and the opportunity to voice your personal concern to other readers.

Stevenson Winder, editor.

The Medway Valley News,

P.O. Box 111, Arva, Ont. N0M 1C0

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY

APT 1984 Annual Conference

The Association for Preservation Technology will be holding its 1984 Annual Conference in Toronto, Canada from September 19 to 23, 1984. The conference seeks to address the issue of "Principles in Practice" by stimulating awareness of the technological consequences of philosophical stances in architectural conservation. Those interested in making a presentation within this framework at APT 1984, please contact Herb Stovel, Programme Director, 77 Bloor Street W., (2nd floor) Toronto, Ont. M7A 2R9.

TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD

Sesquicentennial Marine Model Fair

May 19, 1984

Learn about Toronto's Waterfront, build model boats, three dimensional displays to enter the Marine Museum's Model Fair for schools, classes, groups, individuals. Ages 9 - 16. Prizes. Sponsored by the Toronto Historical Board. For details write, Marine Museum of Upper Canada, Toronto Historical Board, Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario M6K 3C3.

New Managing Director for Toronto Historical Board

Warren Davis, Chairman of the Toronto Historical Board, is pleased to announce the appointment of R. Scott James as the Board's new Managing Director,

effective April 1, 1984 on the retirement of John A. McGinnis, the Board's Managing Director since its inception in 1960.

Mr. James, born and educated in England, graduated in 1965 from the University of Wales with an Honours Bachelor of Arts in History and in 1966 he received a Post-Graduate Certification in Education from London University. He was awarded a scholarship to attend the Master of Arts History Programme at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1966-67. He joined the City of Toronto Archives in 1967, and is now the Director of Records and City Archivist. The City of Toronto's Records and Archives programme received the Society of American Archivists' Distinguished Service Award in 1981 — the first Canadian institution to gain recognition for the most effective programme.

THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Province Protects Fleetwood Creek

800 acres of land around the headwaters of Fleetwood Creek have been acquired by the Ontario Heritage Foundation through the generous donations of private conservationists and the efforts of the Natural Heritage Leagus. The property lies in Manvers Township, Victoria County.

Fleetwood Creek has the highest water quality within the Kawartha Region Conservation Authority watershed and supports an important brook trout fishery. It is also a showcase for post-glacial topography, has a well developed drumlin and the southern extension of the Omemee esker. The area also includes deciduous forest on steep rolling hills, lowlands of cedar, white spruce and balsam fir and wet meadows containing many notable plant species.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Loyal She Remains

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada announces a new book in celebration of Ontario's Bicentennial, by publishing a beautiful commemorative volume entitled, *Loyal She Remains*,

a pictorial history of Ontario. Richly illustrated with pictures, portraits and plates, Canadians, wherever they live, will find it interesting because the history of Ontario is inextricably interwoven with the development of our entire nation.

We are receiving requests by mail for copies of ACORN, and also requests to be put on our subscription list. These letters have been answered stating that ACORN is not for sale and suggesting that the writers join the nearest ACO branch and receive three copies a year.

We are always glad to receive pictures which accompany articles. If you wish these pictures returned, please send a stamped, addressed envelope. Ed.

If you wish to know the address of your nearest branch, write the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, 191 College St., Toronto, Ont M5T 1P9

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